बर्मा, तिब्बत, श्रीलंका आदि देशों में बुद्धिज्म का प्रचार किया और "गया" में विष्णुपाद भी है, शंकराचार्य का बनाया हुआ मंदिर। लाखों हिन्दू सालों-साल वहां जाते हैं। क्योंकि जब तक विष्णुपाद, में गया में फलगू नदी के किनारे पिण्डदान नहीं होगा तब तक पूर्वजों को मोक्ष प्राप्त नहीं होता है। तो वहां लाखों-लाख लोग जाते हैं और विदेश से भी आते हैं। जैसे मारिशस, ट्रिनिडाड, सूरीनाम, फिजी, श्रीलंका, इण्डोनेशिया, मलेशिया आदि देशों से भी हिन्दू लोग आते हैं। सारी दुनियां के बुद्धिष्ट यहां गया में आते हैं। खासकर के जापान, कोरिया, मंगोलिया, मयानमार, तिब्बत, श्रीलंका से हर साल लाखों लोग आते हैं। इससे वहां टूरिज्म का बढ़ावा भी हो सकता है और विदेशी मुद्रा की आमदनी भी हो सकती है। गया पटना से 80 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर है। वहां जीने के लिए अत्यन्त कठिनाई होती है। गया आकाश मार्ग से जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है। अगर यह आकाश मार्ग से जुड़ जाए तो विदेशी पर्यटकों का खासकर के जो वहां धार्मिक दृष्टि से आते हैं, उन लोगों की संख्या बढ़ेगी और विदेशी मुद्रा की आमदनी भी बढ़ेगी इसलिए मैं यह मांग करती हूं कि गया को तत्काल आकाश मार्ग से जोड़ा जाए। वहां पर इंडियन एयरलाईंस की एक शाखा भी खोली जाए और वहां हवाई जहाज जाएं, ताकि आने-जाने की सुविधा हो।

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम (उत्तर प्रदेश): उप-सभाध्यक्ष जी, हमारी भारतीय जनता पार्टी के सदस्यगणों ने अपने नेताओं की गिरफ्तारी के आंदोलन के फलस्वरूप कुछ दिनों सदन का बहिष्कार किया था। हाजरी तो हमने इसलिए लगाई थी कि गैरहाजिर न माने जाएं। लेकिन नैतिकता के आधार पर जिन दिनों हम सदन से गैरहाजिर रहे, हमारी पार्टी के सभी सदस्य उन दिनों का दैनिक भत्ता नहीं लेंगे, हम यह लिखकर के दे रहे हैं।

THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 5) BILL, 1993

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of Consolidated Fund of India for the financial year 1993-94, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this Bill arises out of the Supplementary Appropriations charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and Demands voted by the Lok Sabha on the 21st December, 1993. These involve a gross expenditure of Rs. 7955.87 crores.

The gross additional requirement comprises Rs. 4106 crores for transfer to State Governments, of which Rs. 2265 crores are for externally aided projects, Rs. 856 crores for advance Plan assistance to special category States to cover their opening deficits, Rs. 500 crores against net small savings collections, Rs. 339 crores for additional special Plan loan to Punjab and Rs. 127 crores for special assistance to States for security-related expenditure, etc. It also includes Rs. 650 crores for food subsidy, Rs. 630 crores for fertilizer subsidy, Rs. 600 crores for Employment Assurance Scheme, Rs. 320 crorers for transfer to National Renewal Fund, Rs. 250 crores for Plan investment in Nuclear Power Corporation, Rs. 200 crores for payment under international Price Reimbursement Scheme, etc. The details of supplementary demands are given in the document which was laid on the Table of the House on 16th December.

The gross expenditure is matched by savings/recoveries or increased receipts to the extent of Rs. 1578.12 crores. Thus, there would be a net cash outgo of Rs. 6377.75 crores.

The question was proposed.

SHRI INDER KUMAR GUJRAL (Bihar): Sir, I am speaking on the Appropriation (No. 5) Bill to draw your attention to a few very pertinent points. I think hon. Members might have received a copy of the memorandum presented to the Lok Sabha Members by leading persons in Punjab. When I speak about

Punjab; I must draw your attention to certain basic points. In this House, a point has been raised several times about punishment to be given to the 1984 culprits and I think this has been the unanimous opinion here. But nearly ten years have passed. Nothing is happening in that context. When I raised this point during the last session, the hon. Minister for Home assured that he would look into the whole affair and come back to this House. Even this session is also about to close but he has not come back to this House. Another dimension of the Punjab problem was that the then hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, had entered into an agreement with Mr. Longowal and this remained unimplemented. When terrorism was at its height, we were told as that time that when the situation comes to normalcy, something would be done about it. Now the situation has settled and elections also have taken place. And, Sir, I see no reason why that is not being implemented. Proforma statements have been made here from time to time saying that some clauses have been implemented. But the most pertinent clauses remain. One is the transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab and the second, of course, is the transfer of the Punjabi-speaking areas to Punjab and I therefore, feel that it is very important that something is done today.

Sir, since this is the Appropriation Bill which also pertains to the Ministry of Agriculture, I would like to draw the attention of the honourable Minister to the fact that India's brilliant breakthrough in agriculture is due to the outstanding achievements of the Punjab farmers and we all endorse this. While the electricity rates have been arbtirarily doubled, the incentive bonus for the farmers announced by the State Government has not been paid till today and I underline the words "till today." Not only that. Compensation for the defective pesticides supplied by the Government, which have destroyed thousands of acres of valuable crop has not been paid at all. Thus even the farmers' grievances are being ignored and overlooked.

Another dimension of the problem that remains is the human rights. From time to time, as we keep on seeing in the Press, allegations, correct or not, are being made about police atrocities in Punjab. I think that now that we are thinking in terms of a Human Rights Commission—we are going to set up a Human Rights Commission at the Centre—the Centre should ensure that in order to get a better name for our own society and for our own country, a Human Rights Commission is straightaway set up in Punjab and if there is delay in that, we may take steps to see that this violation of human rights alleged in Punjab should be brought before the Central Human Rights Commission. At the same time, I would also like to point out that all the above grievances and excesses, which, I think, are important for us to attend to, should be looked into properly.

I think the more important point that remains is that we are really relieved, and I think the entire country is relieved that peace has returned to Punjab and we must ensure that this peace is a lasting peace. For that, I think we should not wait till more jobs are created and so on. All the problems that we have diagnosed earlier regarding employment, regarding installation of industries, regarding implementation of the Rajiv-Longowal Accord and, most undoubtedly, the punishment of the 1984 culprits should also be taken on hand straight-away and attended to.

Sir, sometime back,—it is not sometime back, only last month—the Standing Committee on Commerce had placed in this House its comments on the Dunkel Draft. Two debates have taken place and I am not going to discuss that at length now. But I am going to draw your attention only to one or two points which the Report has said. The Report, while reviewing the GATT functioning, had drawn attention to the clauses which the GATT also had looked into and the Com-

mittee was given enough evidence to prove that the GATT had turned into a rich countries' club and, therefore, a fair deal is not being given to the developing countries. The Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of External Affairs and, I hope, the Ministry of Finance also are concerned about this. We must work out a long-term policy as to what we can do to see that an institution like the GATT can be reconditioned and restructured or rearchitectured in such a way that the developing countries get a fair deal. The GATT arrangements are now being finalised. I am told that it will take some time. This is the time that we seriously looked into the issue that the Committee has pointed out. It is not enough for us to reject something or accept something. The Committee Report, after all, is a unanimous Report and the Report has been given by all the parties and all the leading members of the ruling party are its Members and I have satisfaction in the fact that we all were unanimous in recommending this Report to you. Therefore, I would suggest that the Government at least reads the Report and implements some parts of it and ensures that the commercial future of India is safeguarded. This is an opportunity for us to play a leading role in the world as a whole. In the world as a whole, unfortunately, in the post-cold war era, the situation has been developing which is not giving satisfaction to us. One also feels that India's role that it used to be in the international spheres is diminishing every day. How do we restore it ? I am not blaming anybody nor am I blaming the Government or anybody. I am only saying this thing that we must work out some sort of a consensus on the foreign policy issues which naturally include commerce, and also include the finance, and on that basis, we try to re-mobilise the Third World on the issue that are of common interest to us.

Recently, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I had the opportunity of being a member of the delegation to the United Nations. I will not take time to talk about what happened in the United Nations. But I would say, at the same time, that it is very unfortunate that neither in this House nor in the other House has the foreign policy been discussed for quite some time. Unless we discuss the foreign policy, unless we realise what is happening in our neighbourhood, unless we appreciate the fact that there is a major shift in the policy structure of the super powers that were, and the super powers that are and that they are trying to push us into a corner we will be in difficulty. The United Nation's last session was a manifestation of that. I had the opportunity of visiting Washington also during the session itself. And what I came across was not very palatable to me. It did not please any Indian's eye. President Clinton's regime has taken a major shift in its policy structure towards India. Now, how do we deal with it ? I am *again not blaming* anybody nor am I trying to criticise the Government. No. I can understand the Govtrnment's difficulties. And I appreciate that. While doing that, at the same time, I urge the Government that they must evolve some sort of a consensus in the nation. It is for the first time in our history, Sir, since independence that the foreign policy today does not enjoy the consensus of the country. And unless we are able to evolve a consensus, we will not be able to put our best foot forward in the international affairs. It naturally will include your economic policies. And I have a great deal of respect for my friend, the Finance Minister. I respect his integrity. I respect his intellect. I respect him for all that he has done. But, I think, it is in his interest also to help in evolving a consensus because, in today's context, in the financial policies that we pursue, the economic policies that we pursue, the attitude that we take in the GATT and other economic forums, and in the United Nations and in the bilateral relations, it is important that this consensus must be there. I do not know how the hon. Prime Minister and his worthy

colleagues will try to evolve it. But I can promise from this side of the House that if an effort is made to evolve a consensus in a very accommodative spirit and not rejecting everything that the Opposition says, then, I think, probably we can come back to the original situation when the entire nation did not bother about the Opposition and the Government side here, and we have all stood together. And today, more than ever before, we need this because, I think, India's foreign policy, India's foreign relations, and India's diplomacy is under a severe attack. This of course, includes security also. We know the security situation that is arising around us. We know the type of situation that is being spelt out in our neighbourhood. We know the way our situation is being dealt with in the Security Council, and also the type of new arrangements which are being made in our neighbourhood, Kashmir is already a problem. I apprehend some super powers are now thinking in terms of creating more difficulties for us. I will not take your time to spell out them because it may not be wise for me to do so. But I am definitely willing to share with the Government what I observed in Washington, and also what I observed in the United Nations because, fortunately many Members on that side and this side were members of the delegations that went there, and we all came to the conclusion that it is important for all of us, coming from all sides of both the Houses, to sit together and compare our notes because, all the delegations in the United Nations, you must be knowing, Sir, are really feeling apprehensive. This apprehension is far-reaching, this apprehension is something which concerns us. And with this, I do feel that this is an opportunity for us to make a new start in creating new relations regarding the foreign policy, regarding the economic policy, and regarding the arrangements that we are following with the GATT and the Dunkel Draft—now, it may not be called so; now it is an Agreement if I may say so. Therefore, I feel that somtthing should be done. Sir, before I sit down, I will take just half-a-second in regard to Punjab.

Punjab concerns us very deeply. Of all the issues that I have referred to, Punjab should receive the attention of the Government urgently. We should not wait till the situation again becomes such that we may not be able to handle it. When terrorism was there, it was said that after the problem of terrorism was tackled, something would be done. Terrorism is now over. Elections have taken place there. The Government is in a fortunate position now. The same party is ruling at the Centre and in the States of Punjab and Harayana as well. If we cannot solve the Punjab problem today, I do know how we can do so later on. I feel very concerned about it. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to do something in this regard immediately. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI (Uttar Pradesh) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, once again, we are having this ritualistic exercise which is an annual feature. One does not know what exactly is the purpose because this is a routine kind of approach to the entire question. Of course, the constitutional authorisation is provided. But what exactly is the purpose of the Appropriation Bill ?

Every Bill has both objects and reasons. But if we look at the objects and reasons here, we find a different thing. Of course, in a broad sense, one can say that the reasons are given because the Bill talks about the provision made for the different Ministries—revenue and capital. However, this is not sufficient. We do not find the reasons here excepting some introductory remarks by the Minister of State for Finance where he has used the words 'etc., etc.'. I do not want to go into the story of 'etc., etc.'. Once there was a President of a Latin American country. He sent a telegram in regard to his programme wherein he said 'Make all the arrangements, etc., etc., etc.'. When he

went there, he found that certain arrangements which were not required were made there. He asked them 'What are these for ?' He was told that they were the 'etc., etc., etc.'. Now, this is the kind of a situation we have here. One does not know what exactly is the purpose.

A Bill should have both objects and reasons. Of course, the objects are broadly spelt out. But the other question remains. There must be some rationale. It must be evident and explicit.

Sir, we can cover a wide specturm so far as the Appropriation Bill is concerned. That is what my friend, Mr. Gujral, has done. He brought very important issues before the House. In the same way, I would like to draw the attention of the Goverament to certain aspects.

One of the things to which I would like to refer is the Police We have been talking about the police administration, updating the police administration in order to make it more responsive, in order to make it more accountable. But what exactly has been happening ? One does not know.

The second thing which I would like to raise is about the atrocities that were committed on our Sikh brethren in 1984: the brutal killings that took place in various parts of the country, particularly in the Union Territory of Delhi. Mr. Gujral also raised this point. I would also like to emphasise that justice must be done to our Sikh brethern who were the sufferers in the 1984 riots. Somehow or other, this issue has been ignored though Mr. Pilot assured me on the floor of the House and so did the other Minister. What are we doing now ? If we look at the papers, wt find that A is being released, B is being released. One does not know what kind of action is being taken.

We have a new Government in New Delhi though it may be located in Old Delhi which was really the seat of the Central Government historically. They should be extended—I hope they would be extended by the Ministry of Home Affairs all help and assistance in their task of punishing the culprits in relation to the 1984 riots. They have set up a committee with a view to finding ways and means so that the culprits of the 1984 riots are punished for their misdeeds and misdemeanour. This is very important. Unless justice is done to our Sikh brethren who suffered during the 1984 riots, I am afraid, we cannot have a lasting and enduring peace in Punjab. I can say that because I am aware of a lot of background of the Punjab affairs; I am also aware of Punjab and its relationship with Delhi. Somehow or other, certain proprieties prohibit me from referring to them, but this aspect must be appropriately looked into. That is why when we talk of the police and also of the expenditure in the Ministry of Home Affairs, we must have a satisfactory reply as to how these monies will be spent properly, appropriately and for the purpose for which they are meant.

I do not know what exactly is this transfer to State Government. What exactly does this mean ? Off and on transfers may be there, for certain reasons they may be necessary—I am aware of that but there is no time for me go into details—but the question is why not go into the problem of decentralisation of the finances ? Much was made up this morning that an All-India Health services could not be constituted because of the policy of centralisation and all that. If it is a question of decentralisation, what about the finances, what about the resources ? Yesterday also Mr. Murthy, Minister of State for Finance, said in reply to another question that the State Governments have to economise and raise their own resources. But what sort of economy is the Central Government making ? I think the budgetary deficit may go up to Rs. 30,000 crores or even more. When one looks at the picture which has been given in the Schedule, one is not very

clear as to how this money is going to be spent. Of course, there is always a pressure. So far as the Minister of State is concerned, he is doing a constitutional duty, a political duty on behalf of the Government, but he has also to oversee, he has also to monitor, he is also supposed to cordinate. It is through him that the accountability can be enforced. What kind of accountability will this sheet of paper, which is supposed to be the Appropriation Bill, indicate ?

As I said even at the outset, one is really surprised over the amount of Rs. 1 lakh for Law and Justice. What exactly is the purpose of this ? May be, some more furniture has been asked for by a particular judge or there has been a little bit of expenditure on pay-scales, but what exactly it is, I do not know. Instead of attending to the basic points of judicial services, whether it is the Supreme Court or the High Courts or the higher judicial services in the States, this kind of an approach is just ritualistic and meaningless. Some how, we have become callous so far as finance figures are concerned. It may be said that it is a paltry amount, but it aggregates to more than Rs. 7955 crores. It may also be said, "It does not matter, taking the totality of our budget into account this is a small figure and we can rest assured that what the Ministries will do, will be the right thing and in the interest of the country."

Here we have talked of some Departments, like the Youth Affairs and Sports Departments. We know what kind of work this Department is doing and what amount will suffice. Even take the example of schools in Delhi. I was the Chief Secretary of Delhi some 23-24 years back.

The schools which used to have playing fields have been deprived of those playing fields. Efforts were made to provide common playing fields, but nothing came out. Even there are no common playing fields for a group of schools. A building constructed for a high school goes to a degree college and a building constructed for a degree college is just apprpriated by somebody else. This is the kind of approach, this is the importance of systems. The Finance Minister is present here. He always talks of systems approach, he talks of the holistic approach of things. But how are we really functioning in this kind of a situation ? I don't know.

Now, the Ministry of Food Processing is there. We are carrying so much luggage on a body which is useless. Why are we having this Ministry of Food Processing when there is such an approach towards liberalization ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : Mr. Chaturvedi, just one minute. Do you want to conclude now ? Because we are going to adjourn for lunch, you can conclude in the afternoon, after lunch.

SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI : I don't mind. You can adjourn for lunch.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) :The House is adjourned for lunch till 2.30 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at thirty-one minutes past one of the clock,

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The House re-assembled after lunch at thirty-three minutes past two of the clock, THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH) in the Chair.

THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 5) BILL, 1993—Contd.

SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, as I was mentioning before we adjourned for lunch this is some kind of a ritualistic exercise that is being undertaken. We do not really know the purpose except that a constitu-